REMARKS

At the outset, the Examiner is thanked for the thorough review and consideration of the pending application. The Final Office Action dated June 9, 2008 and Advisory Action dated September 24, 2008, have been received and theirs contents carefully reviewed.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 7-9, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are pending. In the Final Office Action, claims 1, 4, 5, 7-9, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are rejected to by the Examiner and in the Advisory Action, these rejections are remained. In this reply, claims 1 and 9 have been amended. No new matter is added. Reconsideration of the Application, referring the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

In the Final Office action, claims 1, 4, 7-9, 12, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kono et al.** (US 2001/0043291, hereinafter "Kono") in view of **Nakanishi et al.** (US 6,781,642, hereinafter "Nakanishi"), and in further view of **Arledge et al.** (US5,436,744, hereinafter "Arledge"). Claims 5 and 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kono in view of Nakanish, and in further view of Arledge as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of **Murakami et al.** (US 6,570, 707, hereinafter "Murakami").

Applicant respectfully submits that Kono, Nakanishi, Arledge and Murakami, singly or in combination, do not teach or suggest every element of the independent claims 1 and 9.

The amended independent claim 1 and 9 recite the following feature of "wherein the driver IC is arranged on the rear side of the display device for driving the display device and a portion of first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on a lower surface of the first part of the flexible printed cable connects to a portion of the first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on an upper surface of the second part of the flexible printed cable through the plurality of through holes before overlapping the driver IC, so that the signal applying lines aren't contacted with the driver IC."

FIG.13

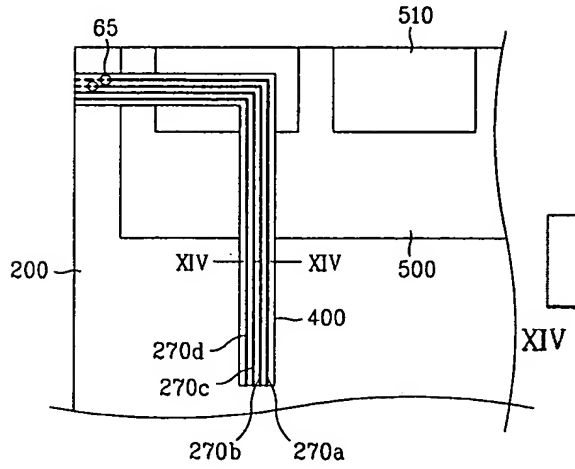
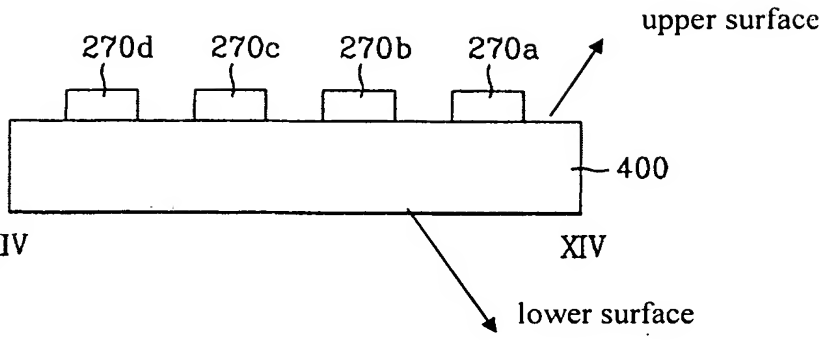


FIG.14



Also, referring Figs. 13 and 14 of the present application, it can be known that a portion of first signal applying lines 270a, 270b of the plurality of signal applying lines 270 (270a, 270b, 270c, 270d) on a lower surface of the first part of the flexible printed cable 400 connects to a portion of the first signal applying lines 270a, 270b of the plurality of signal applying lines on an upper surface of the second part of the flexible printed cable 400 through the plurality of through holes before overlapping the driver IC 510, so that the signal applying lines aren't contacted with the driver IC 510.

The feature of the claimed invention is for preventing an electrostatic discharge.

Referring paragraph [0066], lines 5-10 of the present application, it is disclosed that "In this case, the through-hole is formed before the FPC overlaps the driver IC, thereby preventing the driver IC from being connected to the signal applying line during a shock test for preventing an electrostatic discharge and as a result, a voltage resisting margin can be reinforced in the present invention." That is, in the claimed invention, the driver IC is for driving the display device and the FPC is for driving touch panel, respectively. Therefore, the driver IC and FPC are not connected each other. Even though, the driver IC are formed on a PCB, that does not mean all elements of PCB are connected each other. And in the claimed invention, explicitly, shows the feature of "the signal applying lines of the FPC aren't contacted with the driver IC."

However, none of the cited reference does teach or suggest the feature of "a portion of first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on a lower surface of the first part of the flexible printed cable connects to a portion of the first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on an upper surface of the second part of the flexible printed cable through the plurality of through holes before overlapping the driver IC, so that the signal applying lines aren't contacted with the driver IC" of the claimed invention and further nor anticipate of mechanism and effect of the claimed invention as stated above.

On pages 3~4 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner mentions that Kono does not disclose "wherein the FPC extended to a rear side of the display device for applying signal voltages to the metal electrodes, wherein the FPC is bent over an edge of the upper and lower substrates form a top to a bottom of the display device, having the second part overlapped the driver IC, wherein the driver IC arranged on the rear side of the display device, wherein a portion of first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on a lower surface of the first part of the flexible printed cable connects to a portion of the first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on an upper surface of the second part of the flexible printed cable through the plurality of through holes, so that the signal applying lines aren't directly contact with the driver IC." Also, the Examiner says that Nakanish and Arledge show the insufficient feature of Kono.

In the reply dated September 8, 2008 to the Final Office Action, the Applicant traversed in that the combination of Nakanishi and Arledge does not teach or suggest the feature of the claimed invention, however the Examiner remains the rejections in the Advisory Action.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner indicates that Applicant's arguments are not persuasive since Nakanishi discloses "wherein the drive IC is arranged on the rear side of the display device" and "the signal lines of Applicant's invention are then directly connected to the drive IC via the PCB."

However, these indications are respectfully traversed as the following reasons.

Nakanishi does not disclose at least the feature of "a portion of first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on a lower surface of the first part of the flexible printed cable connects to a portion of the first signal applying lines of the plurality of signal applying lines on an upper surface of the second part of the flexible printed cable through the plurality of through holes before overlapping the driver IC, so that the signal applying lines aren't contacted with the driver IC."

Further, the Examiner refers the new cited reference of Arledge in rejecting the above feature. And in the Advisory Action, the examiner mentions that the signal lines of Applicant's invention are then directly connected to the drive IC via the PCB.

However, considering the mechanism of the claimed invention, this understanding of the Examiner is away from the Applicant's invention.

And in the claimed invention of amended claim 1 and 9, explicitly, shows the feature of "the signal applying lines of the FPC aren't contacted with the driver IC." This feature is totally different of the structure of Arledge.

Because, referring Figs. 3~5 of Arledge, Arledge definitely shows that the drive IC 70 and the conductive runner 66 contact each other through the through conductive via 68 since the drive IC 70 connects an electric signal to the conductive runner 66. Whether indirectly or directly in Arledge, the drive IC 70 must be contacted the conductive runner 66 for applying the electric signal.

Also, Murakami does not cure the deficiency, because there is no disclosure or suggestion to show the position of through holes and the relation between the driver IC and through holes.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 9 are allowable over Kono, Nikanishi, Arledge and Murakami for at least the reasons given for claims 1 and 9.

Applicant notes that claims 4, 5, 7, 8 each depends from independent base claim 1 and that each includes by reference all of the limitations of claim 1, while claims 12, 13, 15, and 16 each depends from independent base claim 9 and each includes by reference all of the limitations of claim 9. Accordingly, Applicant submits that claims 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are each allowable over Kono and other cited references at least based on their dependencies and for the reasons given for the respective base claims 1 and 9.

Applicant believes the foregoing amendments and remarks place the application in condition for allowance and early, favorable action is respectfully solicited.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at (202) 496-7500 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance. All correspondence should continue to be sent to the below-listed address.

If these papers are not considered timely filed by the Patent and Trademark Office, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, and any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 for any necessary extension of time, or any other fees required to complete the filing of this response, may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Please credit any overpayment to deposit Account No. 50-0911

Respectfully submitted,

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